

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 28, 1837.

No. 39 Vol. 52

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE-  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2 50  
Not paid before the end of 6 mos. 5 00  
Within the year 3 50  
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-  
fice.

ADVERTISING.  
A square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three  
months \$1; six months \$2.50; twelve months  
\$5. Longer times in proportion.

Good Bargains!

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexing-  
ton, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchas-  
ers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

GROCERIES,  
WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to  
all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to  
examine the business would do well to exam-  
ine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will  
be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, House-  
keepers and others, who wish to replenish their  
stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS.

Than at any other time, West of the Mountains.  
The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRAND-  
IES, have now an opportunity of supplying  
themselves with a superior article, and at bet-  
ter terms than at any time before in the West.  
These Wines and Liquors are the careful selec-  
tion from every market that promised a PURE  
ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be disposed  
of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,  
it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC  
AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bid-  
der, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time,  
or before, the terms of sale will be made known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD,  
Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particularly  
those who have open accounts, are earnestly  
requested to call and liquidate the same, as ear-  
ly as possible.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY;

One of the handsomest improved Places  
in Kentucky.

The undersigned being about to remove to  
the "Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTO-  
BER 10, 1837,

PROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the  
highest bidder, one of the most valuable  
Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now  
offered for sale, is well known to the public as  
the celebrated *Chaumiere des Prairies* of the late  
Colonel Meade; whether for its advantages as  
regards its location, being only 24 miles from  
Lexington, and 14 miles from the Nicholasville  
Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber,  
and water, it cannot be surpassed in the State.  
The Tract contains

400 ACRES.

Well improved, and can be seen by any per-  
son disposed to purchase at any time previous  
to the sale.

There will be also sold at the same time  
Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wheat, Corn,  
Hemp, in stock, and Farming Utensils of every  
description; also, HOUSE & KITCHEN  
FURNITURE.

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in  
two pieces of about 331 acres, and 64 acres.  
Each piece being well improved with nice ar-  
ranged buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold,  
600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis  
creek, 5 miles from the town of Hartford.

Terms of Sale. For the Land—one third  
cash in hand, the remainder in one and two  
years without interest, if punctually paid, a  
lien being retained on the Land. For the other  
articles—\$10 and under, cash in hand; over  
that amount 12 months credit, notes with ap-  
proved security will be required. The sale  
will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the  
Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS.

September 15th, 1837.—37-3t.

Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

Administrators Sale

ON SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will  
be sold at the residence of George Clugston,  
three miles from Lexington, on the Win-  
chester Turnpike, the Personal Estate of Wil-  
liam K. Clugston, deceased, consisting of

1 Young NEGRO MAN,  
1 do do WOMAN, and  
two CHILDREN,

HORSES, 1 MULE, BEES, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on a  
credit of six months, for all sums over Five  
Dollars, bond and approved security required.

GEORGE CLUGSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 11, 1837.—37-3t.

Observer and Rep. insert 3t.

THE PURCHASERS

At the Sale of THOMAS KERR, deceased,  
are hereby notified, that Gold and Silver, or  
its equivalent, will be required of them in dis-  
charge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER,  
BENJ. KEMPER,  
Sept. 20, 1837.—38-3t.

Executors.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the es-  
tate of B. C. RANDALL, deceased, are re-  
quested to present them to the undersigned, prop-  
erly authenticated, for settlement; and those ow-  
ing the estate, are requested to make immediate  
payment.

L. C. RANDALL,  
U. P. RANDALL,  
Sept. 21, 1837.—38-3t.

Agents.

From the Globe.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

List of Members of the Senate of the  
TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

V. B. W.

|                |    |                     |
|----------------|----|---------------------|
| Maine          | 2  | Ruggles & Williams  |
| N. Hampshire   | 2  | Hulburd & Norce     |
| Vermont        | 2  | Frechette & Swift   |
| Massachusetts  | 2  | Webster & Davis     |
| Rhode Island   | 2  | Knight & Robbins    |
| Connecticut    | 2  | Niles & Smith       |
| New York       | 2  | Wright & Tullamidge |
| New Jersey     | 1  | Southard & Wall     |
| Delaware       | 2  | Bayard & Clayton    |
| Pennsylvania   | 2  | Buchanan & McKean   |
| Maryland       | 2  | Keot & Spencer      |
| Virginia       | 2  | Rives & Roine       |
| North Carolina | 2  | Brown & Strange     |
| South Carolina | 2  | Calhoun & Preston   |
| Georgia        | 2  | King & Culbert      |
| Alabama        | 2  | King & Clay         |
| Mississippi    | 1  | Black & Walker      |
| Louisiana      | 2  | Nicholas & Monilton |
| Tennessee      | 1  | White & Grimes      |
| Kentucky       | 2  | Clay & Crittenden   |
| Arkansas       | 2  | Sevier & Fulton     |
| Missouri       | 2  | Benton & Linn       |
| Illinois       | 2  | Robinson & Young    |
| Indiana        | 1  | Smith & Tipton      |
| Ohio           | 2  | Morris & Allen      |
| Michigan       | 2  | Lyon & Norvell      |
|                | 34 | 18                  |

A list of members of Congress for the Twenty-  
fifth Congress. The names of the democratic  
members are printed in roman letters, and the  
federalists in italics.

MAINE.

John Fairfield

Timothy J. Carter

F. O. J. Smith

Thomas Dwyer

Jonathan Cilley

Hugh J. Anderson

George Evans

Joseph C. Noyes

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Cushman

James Farrington

Charles A. Horton

Joseph Weeks

Jared W. Williams

MASSACHUSETTS.

William Parmenter

Nathaniel B. Borden

Richard Fletcher

S. C. Phelps

Caleb Cushing

Levi Lincoln

Geo. Grennell

Geo. N. Briggs

W. B. Calhoun

J. Q. Adams

John Reed

W. S. Hastings

Robert B. Cranston

Rhode Island.

Joseph L. Tillinghast

Robert B. Cranston

CONNECTICUT.

Isaac Talcott

Samuel Lucum

Elisha Haley

Thomas T. Whittell

Laurel Phelps

ORRIN HOLT

VERMONT.

Isaac Fletcher

Wm. Hall

William Slade

Heman Allen

Horace Everett

NEW YORK.

Thomas H. Jackson

Abraham Vanderveer

C. C. Canby

Ely Moore

Gouverneur Kemble

Ohadiah Titus

Nathaniel Jones

John C. Brodhead

Zadock Pratt

Robert McClellan

Henry Vail

Albert Gallip

John I. DeGraff

Chas. Ogle

T. M. McKim

Richard Biddle

Thomas Henry

DELAWARE.

John J. Milligan

MARYLAND.

J. T. H. Worthington

Benjamin C. Howard || Isaac McKim |  |
| Francis Thomas |  |
| Wm. C. Johnson |  |
| John Dennis |  |
| James J. Pearce |  |
| Daniel Janifer |  |
| Michigan. |  |
| Isaac E. Cray |  |
| RECAPITULATION. |  |
| Dem. | Feel. |
| 6 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 |
| 2 | 10 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 10 | 10 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 17 | 11 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 15 | 6 |
| 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 7 |
| 8 | 1 |
| 2 | 11 |
| 4 | 9 |
| 8 | 11 |
| 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |
| 129 | 113 |

Democratic majority, 16.

Mr. ADAMS offered for consideration

the three following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-  
cate to this House, so far as may be con-  
sistent with the public interest, all the  
correspondence between the Government  
of the United States and that of Mexico  
concerning the boundary between them,  
and particularly concerning any proposi-  
tion for a cession of territory belonging  
to the Mexican confederation to the Uni-  
ted States; and also all correspondence  
relating thereto between the Department  
of State and the Diplomatic Representa-  
tives of the United States in Mexico, and  
of the said Department with those of the  
Mexican Republic accredited to the Gov-  
ernment of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-  
cate to this House whether any proposi-  
tion has been made on the part of the  
Republic of Texas to the Government of  
the United States for the annexation of  
the said Republic of Texas to this Union,  
and if such proposition has been made,  
what answer has been returned, and all  
correspondence which has taken place  
relating thereto.

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-  
cate to this House, so far as the public  
interest will permit, the correspondence  
between the Government of the United  
States and that of Great Britain relating  
to the Northern boundary of the United  
States, since the message of the late  
President to the Senate of the United  
States of the 15th of June, 1835.

Movement of Troops.—The New York

Post of Tuesday says that four Compa-  
nies of the Second Regiment of the Uni-  
ted States Infantry, from Fort Howard,  
Green Bay, have reached that city and  
proceeded to Fort Hamilton, which sta-  
tion they will occupy until the season is  
sufficiently far advanced to open the new  
campaign in Florida. These troops  
we understand are to form a part of the  
Army Corps ordered to concentrate in  
Florida during the month of October next.  
The following officers accompany the  
command: Bvt. Major Hoffman, first  
Lieut. Patten, second Lieut. Bumford,  
second Lieut. Anderson, second Lieut.  
Wessells, and Surgeon Satterlee.—Balt.  
Amer.

It is stated in the Georgia Federal Uni-  
on that as a matter of precaution the  
Governor of that State has determined to  
organize a sufficient force of volunteers  
in the Cherokee circuit, for the protec-  
tion of the people of that part of Georgia  
against any depredations or hostilities  
that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in  
that section may be disposed to commit  
on nonoffending and peaceful citizens. It  
is apprehended that the removal of those  
Indians will not be effected without blood-  
shed, unless a sufficient military force  
is organized to overawe them.—Ib.

Mexico.—The New York Courier has

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th August.

They are said to contain a manifesto of  
General Santa Anna, on the late occur-  
rences of his political life. He has left  
his hacienda, Mango de Clava, and gone  
to Jalappa, in the hope of restoring his  
health, which has been greatly affected  
by his campaign in Texas. The Mexi-  
can fleet had sailed from Vera Cruz on  
the 7th August in search of the Texan  
squadron.—Ib.

Spoils of Office.—By the accession of

the Queen of England, the Attorney

General will have received a sum in the

shape of fees to the amount of 100,000*l*.

for signing patents of office.

Shocking.—At a shooting match in St.

Francis Co. Arkansas, on the 7th ult., a

dispute occurred between two men named

Rachels and Carothers, in the course of

which Rachels was about to shoot Car-  
others. The son of Carothers observing  
this, fired with a rifle at Rachels, missed  
him, and shot his own father. He then  
snatched another rifle from a bystander,  
and shot down Rachels, who was trying  
to make his escape; after which he sur-  
rendered himself to the civil authorities.

New Theory of the Universe.—A Mr.

B. Lemoine, of O. has invented a new

planetary system. He contends that the  
earth does not go over or around the sun  
in any manner whatever; but that in-  
stead of this, it has a centre of its own  
outside of the sun, round which it re-  
volves producing the various seasons.

A woman who uniformly makes good

coffee does not scold even on a washing

day, and would not be ashamed to be  
seen before breakfast time, will certain-  
ly make a good wife.

New Bishop of Quebec.—A gentleman

in this city of undoubted veracity assures

us that the Rev. Adolphus Fitzmaurice,  
son of the late King, has been appointed  
to the vacant see. This portion of the  
vineyard will be peculiarly favored in  
the possession of such a laborer, who,  
both by precept and example will drive  
hypocrisy, at least, from amongst us.—  
Toronto Advocate.

The following is related as a dialogue

between a drunkard and his wife; it is in  
perfect accordance with the unreasona-  
bleness of drunkards in general.

"I say Molly, what have you got for

dinner?" "I told you, this morning, we  
had nothing in the house." "O, well, let  
me take the baby, and you pick up some-  
thing." "So you told me this morning,  
but there's nothing to pick." "Oh pick  
up some bread and potatoes, Molly; pick  
up something." "But Mr. Lindsay, there's  
nothing in the house." "Nothing at all."  
"No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nor po-  
tatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that  
can be eaten." "Well, Well, Molly, I  
say pick up a little something or other,  
and let us have a dinner for I am in a  
hurry."

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada

which was convened a short time since, has, it  
appears, been prorogued by order of the Gov-  
ernor without doing more than interfere with  
the Executive Department of the usual com-  
munications at the opening of that Assembly.  
The measure of Lord Gosford was satisfactorily  
answered by the Legislative Council, but the  
House of Commons in their response, so far from  
expressing satisfaction with the proceedings  
that have occurred in the mother country re-  
lating to Canadian affairs, say that the course  
of the Government, metropolitan and colonial,  
has destroyed any remains of confidence on the part  
of the colonists, and confirmed them in their  
course of opposition. The address having been  
presented to Lord Gosford, he returned for  
answer that he should lose no time in transmitting  
it to England, and that whilst he regretted the  
determination to interrupt the regular course  
of the governmental operations by withholding  
supplies, notwithstanding the assurances held out  
of a government of existence, he should in the  
mean time be the representative of his sovereign  
exercising to the best his judgment the powers  
vested in him for the preservation of the rights  
and advancement of the interest and welfare  
of all classes of her Canadian subjects. The pro-  
rogation immediately followed. Some men-  
tion is made in the Canadian papers of the con-  
duct of M. Ponsot, the French Ambassador to  
the United States, who has been on a tour  
through Canada, and is said to have identifi-  
cally in some measure with the French opo-  
sitionists. We hope and believe that there is  
a mistake in the matter, as M. Ponsot knows  
and would doubtless pursue the course most  
proper existing circumstances.

Enormous Bird.—Mr. Temple i his

"Travels in Peru," relates that he once

had an opportunity of shooting a condor.

It was so satiated with its repast on the

carcass of a horse, says he, as to suffer

me to approach within pistol shot before

it extended its enormous wings to

take flight, which was to me the signal

to fire, and having loaded with an ample

charge of bullets, my aim proved effectual

and fatal. What a formidable monster

did I behold in the myine beneath me,  
screaming and flapping in the last convul-  
sive struggle of life! It may be difficult  
to believe that the most gigantic animal  
which inhabits the earth or the ocean can  
be equaled in size by a tenant of the air;  
and those persons who have never seen  
a larger bird than our mountain eagle  
will probably read with astonishment of  
a species of that same bird in the South-  
ern hemisphere, being so large and strong  
as to seize an ox with its talons, and lift  
it into the air whence it lets it fall to  
the ground in order to kill it and to prey  
upon the carcass. But this astonishing  
must in a great degree subside, when the  
dimensions of the bird are taken into con-  
sideration, and which, incredible as they  
may appear, I now insert verbatim from  
a note taken down with my own hand.  
When the wings are spread, they meas-  
ure sixteen paces, forty feet in extent,  
from point to point. The feathers are

eight paces, twenty feet in length, and

the quill part two palms, eight inches in

circumference.—It is said to have

strength enough to carry off a live rhi-  
noceros.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Parish of Assumption, La. }

August 18th, 1837. }

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin:

Sm! avail myself of the medium of your col-  
umns, to communicate to the public a horrid  
murder perpetrated in this vicinity, on Monday  
the 14th inst.

Solomon W. Griffin, the overseer on the plan-  
tation of Col. A. Pugh, on the morning of the  
14th inst. went to the place in which the land  
were chopping wood, for the purpose of measur-  
ing the work of the previous week. About 12  
o'clock, his house was taken up by one of the  
neighbors, without any saddle, and sent home an  
hour or so after wards. The circumstance ex-  
cited a suspicion of his having been thrown  
from his horse, and immediate search was insti-  
tuted and continued during the day time, until  
Wednesday morning, the 16th, when the body  
was found interred in a hole about four feet long,  
and two and a half deep, covered with pickets  
and earth.

On raising the body, it was discovered that he  
had received a heavy blow on the right side of the  
forehead from a club, and his head was nearly  
severed from the body with some sharp instru-  
ment.

The most active measures were taken to se-  
cure the perpetrators of so gross an outrage in-  
volving the peace of the community, and two  
negro men belonging to the plantation have  
been lodged in jail, and take their trial to-day.

The two slaves taken up, were purchased last  
evening.

Mr. Griffin was from Bertie county, North  
Carolina, and had been residing on the same  
plantation for three or four years past. He  
was generally esteemed by all who knew him,  
and bore the character of an upright and hon-  
est man. He has left a wife and one child to  
mourn his fate.

The Donaldsonville (La.) Advocate, after  
giving an account of the affair, says:

"Colored People having made these discov-  
eries, he it is not a moment, but had every  
negro, upon whom the slightest suspicion could  
rest, apprehended. Seven of the wretches have  
been taken into custody, and the balance  
are under their trials. It is to be regret-  
ted that the employer, with one or two of his  
associates, have made their escape, but it is  
hoped they will soon be secured. The circum-  
stances of this appalling event has naturally  
created a powerful excitement in Donaldson-  
ville."



time Mr. Spencer and myself were busily engaged in dividing our ballast into small parcels, so that we might be able to throw them over without injury to the parachute.

"As soon as we found that we had arrived over the fields, and perceiving that no danger could arise from the falling of the ballast, we quickly began to relieve ourselves of that essential commodity. In doing this our anxiety respecting any of it lodging in the parachute was much relieved by finding that the machine continually swung backwards and forwards, evidently occasioned by the operation of the currents through which we passed, so that we were enabled without any difficulty to cast away the bag without damage to the vehicle immediately below us. We continued to discharge ballast until we had lessened our quantity by 50 lbs. in addition to that already sent over. The balloon now began to rise, and soon entered a tier of clouds, when we lost sight of the earth. So great, however, was the resistance offered by the parachute, to this dense atmosphere, that we were again obliged, in order to attain the elevation Mr. Cocking pressed (for that gentleman considered that the greater the distance he had to fall, the greater would be the atmospheric pressure under the parachute, and therefore the easier his descent) to rid ourselves of 400 lbs more ballast, and even then, we only arrived at the height of 5000 feet, which is a trifle less than a mile.

"We were still 3000 feet lower than Mr. Cocking's desired elevation.

"Whilst these operations were going on, Mr. Spencer and myself held a conversation with our appended neighbor and friend, which was entirely confined to the progress we were making upwards. Mr. Cocking manifested much anxiety, and wishing to be informed how we were rising, requesting to know when every additional elevation of 500 feet was accomplished.

"As soon as we had attained the height of 5000 feet I told him that it would be impossible for us to get up as high as he desired in sufficient time for him to descend by the light of day. Upon this Mr. Cocking said, 'then I shall very soon leave you; but tell me whereabouts I am?' Mr. Spencer, who had a few minutes before caught a glimpse of the earth, answered, 'I appear to be on a level with Greenwich.' I then asked him if he felt himself quite comfortable, and whether he found that the practical trial bore out the calculations he had made? Mr. Cocking replied, 'yes, I never felt more comfortable or more delighted in my life.' Short of this Mr. Cocking said, 'well, now I think I shall leave you,' answered, 'I wish you a very good night and a safe descent, if you are determined to make it, and not to use the tackle.'

"I should here observe, that with an anxiety to prevent any accident arising in the event of the violence of the wind rendering it impossible for a descent to be attempted, an apparatus had been constructed under the direction of Mr. F. G. Gye, to afford us the facility of assisting Mr. Cocking to haul himself into the ear of the balloon, and that this is the tackle to which I thus alluded.

"Mr. Cocking to this question made no other reply than 'good night, Spencer, good night, Green.'"

"At this instant I desired Mr. Spencer to take fast hold of the ropes, and like myself to crouch down in the ear. In consequence of being compelled to keep hold of the ropes, of course I had no one hand which was available for the purpose of safety. With that hand, fortunately, in the perilous situation into which we were speedily thrown, I was able to maintain my position.

"Scarcely were these words uttered before we felt a slight jerk upon the liberating rope, but quickly discovered, from not having changed our elevation, that Mr. Cocking had failed in his attempt to free himself. Another but more powerful jerk ensued, and an instant the balloon shot upwards with the velocity of a skyrocket.

"The effect upon us at this moment is almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between heaven and earth, whilst it appeared to be forced upwards with terrific violence through unknown and untraveled regions, amidst the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revolving in a freedom for which it long struggled, but of which until the moment it had been kept in absolute ignorance. At length, as if somewhat fatigued by its exertions, gradually assumed the motions of a snake working its way with astonishing speed towards a given object. During this frightful operation, the gas was rushing in torrents from the upper and lower valves, the more particularly from the latter, as the density of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress, pressed so heavily upon it, that we were preserved from instantaneous suffocation, a result which must have ensued from the apparently endless volume of gas with which the car was enveloped.

"The gas, notwithstanding all our precautions, from the violence of its operation on the human frame, almost immediately deprived us of sight, and we were both, as far as our visionary powers were concerned, in a state of total darkness for between four and five minutes.

"As soon as we were partially relieved from the effects of the awful scene into which, from the circumstances, we had been plunged, our first attention was directed to the barometer. I soon discovered that my powers had not sufficiently returned to enable me to see the mercury, but Mr. Spencer found that it stood at 13.39, giving an elevation of 23,384 feet, or about four miles and a quarter.

"I do not conceive, from the length of time I had been liberating the gas, that this was anything like our greatest altitude, for we were evidently effecting a rapid descent. The barometer is corroborated by a rough calculation, which leads me to believe, knowing the customary rate at which gas makes its escape, that the length of time I had been pulling the valve-line, that we had lost at least 30,000 feet of gas, or 150,000 gallons, a total of 5,000 feet more than my own balloon will contain.

"As I have stated, we were now rapidly on the descent, having got rid of all the usual annoyances to which I have referred. Finding ourselves suffering severely from cold, we referred to the thermometer, which stood at 29, four degrees below the freezing point.

"Recollecting the late hour at which we quitted Vauxhall, I now began to be anxious about the time, and on applying to Mr. Spencer, ascertained that it wanted not more than a quarter to nine o'clock. I became extremely anxious to make our way through the cloud as quickly as possible, which having done we proceeded, until we had reached within some 300 feet of the ground, when we found it requisite, from our inability to ascertain the nature of the ground, the whole country beneath us offering the appearance of thick woods, to cast out every

article of ballast and movable matters, even to ropes and ballast-bags, in order to prevent our coming in contact with what was supposed to be trees. After calling out for some time, and hanging out the grapnel, we heard voices in reply, and the parties speedily drew us to a safe place of landing, which proved to be close to the village of Offham, near Town Malling, seven miles west of Maidstone, and 28 from London.

"The balloon was packed, and conveyed in a cart to Town Malling, where we were hospitably treated and provided with beds by the Rev. Mr. Money, who singularly related, informed me that he is the son of Maj. Money, the aeronaut, who, on the 23d of July, 1785, ascended from Norwich, and fell into the sea 20 miles from Lowestoft.

"At half past ten o'clock in the morning we quitted Town Malling, and it was not until our arrival at Wrotham, at which place I inquired whether they had heard where Mr. Cocking had descended, that I became acquainted with the unexpected and melancholy result of his experiment.

"I trust it is needless for me to say, how deeply the feelings of Mr. Spencer and myself were harrowed up by the sad intelligence thus conveyed to us.

"It is only due to the late Mr. Cocking I should add, that throughout the whole of our voyage, up to the moment when we released himself from the balloon, he displayed the greatest courage and fortitude, and the expression of his features, and the light and joyous, although earnest way, in which he made his inquiries and conversed with us, manifested his great satisfaction that at length a theory to which he had devoted the last twenty-five years of his life was about to be triumphantly put to the test.

"We were up about one hour and twenty minutes.

"Individually my opinion was, that having withstood the difficulties and severe pressure of the atmosphere in his descent, Mr. Cocking's parachute would accomplish its descent with perfect safety."

From the Globe.

MEXICO.—We have received new papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th of August, inclusive. From their contents it would appear that the country was in a quiet state, and that its Government was sedulously engaged in prosecuting plans of reform. The report of the Minister of Finance presents a frightful deficit, which it is obscurely hinted the church must supply. With regard to Texas, there seems to be an entire equality among the people, as well as on the part of the Governments, from which the journals are endeavoring to arouse them by daily appeals, displaying the most ferocious hatred to the people and institutions of the United States. As it would be difficult to characterize these articles, we shall present specimens of some of them, which indicate either madness or extreme audacity in their writers, or, what is more probable, their firm reliance on the ignorance and want of judgment of those whom they address.

The first extract which we shall make is from the *Inveigilator*, a paper established by the ultra priest party:

"Well, what is to become of Texas? We hear this question daily asked in coffee houses, the streets, the public walks and private parties, and nobody seems to be able to answer it. Some believe that Texas is lost forever; others, and the greater number, think that nothing would be easier than to reconquer that territory, if means were applied for the purpose, and this is our own opinion; but at the same time we conceive that it cannot be effected, unless we declare war against the United States. War with the United States is indispensable; it is necessary, it is useful, it is convenient under existing circumstances; in fact, it is the only means of rallying the Mexican people around their Government, and of giving to the nation that respectability which it does not now possess abroad. In fact, what is now going on? To suppose that the adventurers in Texas are the only enemies whom we have to encounter is a most egregious error. Do we not see that the citizens of the United States are making, or endeavoring to make, their fortunes out of the Mexican lands? Do we not see daily departing from New York and New Orleans, men, arms, provisions and other articles for the ports of Texas, under the very eyes of the authorities of those places? Do we not see the Government of the United States, in order to protect the usurpations in Texas, daily seizing our vessels of war and *guarda costas*, under some pretext or other, in order by this means to prevent the pirates from being pursued as they should be? And we are to consider ourselves satisfied, after all the injuries sustained in consequence of these proceedings, with the mere restitution of our vessels, without any punishment having been inflicted upon the officers who have committed these horrible villainies. What was done to the pirate Hurd, took the *guarda costa* Correo, commanded by Thompson? What has been done to the captain of the *Granopus*, who, in 1832, carried into New Orleans the schooner of war General Santa Anna, commanded by Villareal? And lastly, what has been done to the pirate captain of the sloop of war *Natchez*, who so perfidiously surprised and seized the brig *Urrea*, merely because she was engaged in preventing the trade in articles contraband of war, carried on from the United States with Texas?"

"Are not these acts sufficient to make the blood of any true Mexican who loves the honor of his country boil in his veins? We well know what has been the conduct of the Government of the United States; its recognition of the independence of Texas alone authorizes us to break with it. And shall we, after the decided and open protection which that Government has granted to the adventurers who have introduced themselves into Texas, allow the United States to enjoy the advantages of our commerce? We know that the Anglo-Americans, or at least those of the South, are our enemies; and is it not best that we should cut off all relations with them? We shall at least have no spies among us, and they will no longer continue to receive our precious metals, in return for their cloths and bacon.

We have said, that in order to recover Texas, we must declare war against the United States, which are really at war with us already. But, it will be said, what resources has the Government for carrying on such a war? None, indeed at present; but the simple declaration of a war by us will afford them abundance. It will be insisted, that as we have no means to carry on the war against Texas, much less shall we be able to support one against the United States. We, however, maintain, from our experience in the affair, that it will be easier to find resources for a war with the United States than for one with Texas; because the former will be a national contest to an infinitely greater extent than the latter; because it will demonstrate to us the danger into which we are now running, without being aware of it; and because the present is one of those cases in which a nation allows itself to be despoiled without murmuring, and considering the question as purely local, is unaware of its importance. When however, it has been clearly shown that the United States not only wish to seize Texas, but also to plant their standard in the capital of the Mexican Republic, the nation will awake from its apathy, and will display that spirit which preserved the independence of France and of Spain, and which enabled us to conquer our own; then will private individuals come forward with their contributions, and our fair country women will yield their most precious ornaments to supply the means of defence; then will our clergy who have been considered so selfish, give up their property, for upon the salvation of our country depends the salvation of the Christian religion; otherwise we shall see the heretics of the North erecting their synagogues among us. The war with Texas, on the contrary, can never excite the interest of the whole Mexican nation; few Mexicans hold any property in that country, and the nation, although owning the territory, has never reaped any benefit from it; hence there is little desire to defend it, and great coldness is manifested with regard to the reverse of San Jacinto. But if this valuable territory be lost, the California will undergo the same fate; the same will be the fate of New Mexico and Chihuahua, and we shall insensibly be reduced within the narrow limits of our former Federal District. It is therefore material that we should not deceive ourselves; if we wish to preserve the integrity of our territory, war with the United States is indispensable, or we should exact from them a satisfaction corresponding with the injury we have sustained from them.

"Moreover, we have, on our side many claims to be urged, and many points of territorial right to be examined. For instance—could Spain alienate the Floridas after the proclamation of our independence at Dolores? Could France dispose of Louisiana without the consent of Spain? If this right on the part of Spain be yet valid she would evidently urge it; and when we have recourse to arms for the recovery of our territories, we ought to consider whether after having obtained the restitution of the Mississippi, we should not carry our limits to the Missouri or the Ohio. These are considerations of the utmost importance, which our cabinet ought not to forget, particularly as it is aided by a Council of wise men, and a Conservative Power composed of distinguished patriots.

"But the advantages to be derived, in our opinion, from a war with the Northern Republic, will not merely unite us more firmly, and procure additional resources to the Government—an object certainly of much importance—but it will also serve to weaken the power and influence of the institutions of that Republic, by dividing it into two parts. A war between the United States and Mexico will be the sentence of death to the manufactures of the former country; we shall cease to be as we now are, the principal consumers of those manufactures; our precious metals will no longer go to support the credit of their artificial currency; and our cruisers will destroy their commerce. In the state of things we doubt that the union between the States of the North and the South could subsist; as we do not see what advantage the former can derive by exposing their property to danger in a war, the result of which can only be to give greater influence to the States of the South and West, while those of the North would be ruined, and their commerce totally destroyed.

"What losses could we sustain in such a war? None by sea; and we have noze to fear on land. Our coasts are fortunately guarded by Providence; for the *ronito*, (yellow fever,) as well as their local peculiarities give us a decisive advantage. Nor need we fear a blockade. At what period could it take place? In the winter the northwesterly storms protect us, and in the summer the yellow fever. Besides, will England, France and the other Powers which trade with us, be willing to recognise such a blockade as the Anglo-Americans can establish with their fifteen or twenty vessels? Shall we gain no friends among the maritime Powers by such a proceeding?"

The *Imperial* goes much farther. This paper has been lately established under the superintendence of Colonel Cortina, formerly Governor of the Federal District; a man of decided talents and considerable literary acquirements, but remarkable for the violence of his opinions. If, however, he be the author of the article of which the following is a part, what judgement can we entertain of his reasoning powers or his candour?

"If the United States surpass us in population and in commercial wealth, we, on the other hand, exceed them in mili-

tary resources. The profound peace, which they have enjoyed for more than fifty years—for the passing visit made to them by the English in 1813 and 1814, merely for the purpose of lowering their extravagant pretensions, (and in which they succeeded,) cannot be considered as a war—that profound peace deprives them of the advantages of a warlike population. Their troops are few in number, not exceeding five thousand men, who cannot leave the frontiers and other places where they are now employed. Their militia and volunteers can retire in a moment; they are civic in every sense of the word, and we know what civic troops are. Their artillery is trifling, and they have scarcely any cavalry. They want officers accustomed to war; and even though we should allow them some power in defending the interior of their country, they are totally unfit for invading any other. We, on the other hand, in consequence of our war maintained for the conquest of our independence against the Spanish troops during eleven years, and of the civil wars which have since occurred with fatal frequency, have a warlike and spirited population, not to be intimidated by difficulties, privations, or risks of a campaign, and possessing that sobriety which has so long distinguished them. Our chiefs and officers are accustomed to war, and have that skill and experience which is not to be acquired in a few months, nor by means of looks in a closet. Without speaking of our well-tried infantry, our artillery is excellent; and our cavalry, such, both as to men and horses, that its superiority cannot be denied. To these advantages of a numerous army, and which can be easily augmented, we may add the respective situations of the two countries. The frontiers of the Anglo-Americans on our side are very near to some of their flourishing States; ours are more than 600 leagues, or 2,000 miles, from our seat of Government, and separated from the Departments in which there is either wealth or population by immense deserts offering no resources for war. The consequence of this is, that a battle lost by the Anglo-Americans would bring our troops upon their rich States of the South, whereas such a loss on our part would be to bring them to the dry and solitary deserts in the northern parts of Tamaulipas and New Leon.

Our coasts on the Mexican gulph, where our principal ports are situated, are naturally defended by bars, which allow only small vessels to enter, and render it difficult to effect a landing; and if the Government will add this natural defence by a proper distribution along the coast of small vessels armed with heavy guns, and some battalions of cavalry to scour the shores, we need fear nothing by sea on that side. On the Pacific we may adopt the same means, with this difference; that we may rely on the strong currents which defend our ports in that sea as effectually as the bars protect those on the gulph. Let us close our ports against the Anglo-Americans, and prevent the exportation of specie to their country. This alone would be a most important arm against them, particularly at the present moment, when the want of money, as every one knows, is creating the utmost confusion among them; and then let them send their commodities, by dozens if they please, to blockade our ports, as they certainly threaten. It will be for the European nations to say whether or not they will respect such blockades, as they would be the parties really blockaded. We, on our side, by giving commissions to cruisers, will have naval forces in abundance in our favor, even among the Anglo-Americans themselves, who would as leave have the money of their own countrymen as of their enemies. If the Anglo-Americans should invade us, they will enter a country of which they know nothing. They will have its inhabitants as their enemies; they will be obliged to bring with them every thing which they may want for their subsistence; they will find every pass secured against them; and they will have to fight with soldiers defending their homes, their wives, and children; with soldiers tempered by a war of twenty six years, while the invaders have not the slightest idea of a battle, much less of a war. They will not be able easily to transport their artillery and cavalry, and much less to use them, as those arms are almost totally unknown among them; and lastly they could only bring into the field a drunken and disorderly rabble, headed by inexperienced officers; and we know what such are worth. Their riflemen, of whose exploits their newspapers vaunt so much, may be very good for hunting deer, who do not fire back on them, nor charge them with bayonets; but they would be of little avail in an action, especially before a few squadrons of cavalry.

The Government paper, the *Diario del Gobierno*, contents itself with extracting these articles, except where it occasionally makes a few observations of the advantages of wars in general to nations. With regard to the negotiations with the United States, the Government seems to have maintained a most rigid reserve, of which the opposition papers complain most loudly.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1837.

Mr. RIVES gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the funds in which the revenue shall be received.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from merchants of New York praying an extension of duty bonds—also a memorial from merchants

of New York praying the same, praying a decision of duties. The memorial was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and the latter was referred.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented a memorial from the Island of Madrid, N. H., against the annexation of Texas. Similar memorials were offered by Mr. McKim, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Walker.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution relating to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which lies one day.

The joint resolution transmitted from the House, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol and grounds adjacent, was taken up and agreed to.

TREASURY NOTES.

The bill to authorize the issues of Treasury Notes was taken up for consideration. Mr. CALHOUN said it was clear that the Government had separated, and every consideration was in opposition to a union. The Government and Banks are separated by the operation of law, and cannot be reunited while that law remains in force. Suppose that difficulty overcome, where would you find the advocates of reunion. Not among the opposition, who predicted the evils which have resulted from the union nor among those who relied on it. Reason and experience have decided that if there must be such a union, a U. S. Bank is indispensable. Not only so, but if we want bank notes as gold and silver, we are bound to create such a bank. Whatever we make money will be money, and we are bound to make it uniform. There is no other alternative but total disconnection, or the creation of a U. S. Bank. A difficulty exists against this last alternative, in the constitutional objections of a large party in this country, entitled to respect, and another in the abundant power of the rival institutions which have sprung up. There would be a necessity that such a bank should have a capital of eighty or a hundred millions, with a due proportion of metallic capital. The collection of this amount of specie would produce another reunion equal to that which we have just experienced. He adverted to the condition of the Bank in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is. We were then debtors to the Bank. He gave a brief history of the financial difficulties and operations of that period. A bankrupt law was then proposed. He was opposed to that measure then and now as harsh, but above all, as unconstitutional. He who would try a Bank of the U. S. now would find the recoil overwhelming. As one of the States Rights party was opposed to a United States Bank, as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and tending to the concentration of power in the government, he was an advocate in relation to the United States Bank. He had submitted to a Bank in a state of things which he considered irreparable, in 1816. There was but one mode in which the government could re-unite itself with the Banks, but that was eminently objectionable—he meant by creating the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States the fiscal agent of the government. This would compel a resumption of specie payments in a less disastrous manner than by the establishment of a new Bank. But he would oppose this because he would not give his sanction to the creation of an agent wholly under the control of the State; and again he would not aid to give the Bank a triumph over the government, much as he believed the government in the wrong in the late contest between them. He objected to a reunion which would make the credit of a Bank. He illustrated his argument by a reference to cases of a supposititious character in private life. As government operations contract or expand, so would the bank circulation. He traced the present disastrous condition of the country back to 1821, when the tariff system was remodelled. In 1828, the evil was increased and fixed by a new tariff act. One effect was the expansion of bank currency; another was the increase of custom house bonds. These causes swelled the expansion of the circulation of the Bank of the United States in 1831, and it was not the fault of that institution that its issues were thus expanded. The recharter of the Bank of England in 1832 had its effect on the course of things. It was at this time that the President of the United States, but comprehending the real state of things, struck his blow at the United States Bank—a blow which completed the catastrophe. It was remarkable that the three great suspensions of specie payments now, in 1813, and in England in 1797, resulted from the connection of the Banks and the Government. He wished to know on what principle we could lend the credit of the government to a body of stockholders, in preference to any other citizens of the U. S. The effect was to give a preference to one body to the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous, and is still increasing in an enormous degree. The various remedies proposed would be ineffectual to produce relief, and only effectual to increase the evil. He touched on the corrupt practices and corrupting influences, connected with legislation on the subject of banks. He then commented on the course of General Jackson, who had produced the intimate connection between the Government and the Banks in 1831, which had ever since existed, and which would for a long time continue national politics and the Banks. If then there could be no reunion with the Banks, no U. S. Bank, nothing remains but to reorganise the Treasury to meet the new condition of things. He had not looked into the present bill; but he would object to any measure which unnecessarily swelled the patronage of the government. The resumption of specie payments, however, under the existing law would renew the connection with the Banks. He would at a proper time submit an amendment providing that after the 1st January next three-fourths of the debts of the U. S. may be paid in the notes of specie paying banks, and gradually to reduce the proportion each year until the total separation shall be effected. He objected to the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest, because it looks like debt, but if issued without interest they will form a new currency. He believed that if a total separation with the Banks should take place, this should enter into our permanent policy, credit being indispensable, as our business concerns have become too extensive for gold and silver to satisfy. He laid it down as a principle that convertible paper is unsuitable for currency. Promissory notes are convenient between individuals; but the measure of safety between individuals is very different from the measure of safety in currency. This position he enforced and illustrated at some length, giving the conclusions to which he had arrived, that a government currency was the best which could be resorted to. In reference to revenue, the patient lies dangerously ill, afflicted with a burning thirst; but fortunately young and vigorous, having more to fear from the doctor than the disease—the disease is debt, and we must find means to discharge it. He looked to the capacity of the cotton and rice growing States to recuperate their exhausted resources. But they required the aid of the government. We have reached a new era. The days of surplus revenue are gone. He prided himself and the small party to which he belonged, on the course they had pursued, in striking the first blow at the root of the evil. He still rallied under the State Rights banner of 1798. Tattered and torn as it was, it should never be lowered with his consent. He concluded with moving his amendment, although not at this time in order. After the amendment was read, Mr. C. withdrew it, and it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER asked to what bill this amendment was offered.

Mr. BENTON said to the divorce bill—the bill that separates the Government and the Banks.

Mr. BENTON moved the bills which lie

on the table, and which were agreed to, and moved the printing, which was agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendments filling the blanks were agreed to, and the question being on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. BENTON made some remarks, in which he gave his views of the influence and increase of Banks. He stated that the Government would be able to turn these notes into hard money, before they went into circulation, so that they could not be regarded as paper currency.

"The worst case in which a country was in 1816, and not one tithe of the distress which then existed. He wished to vindicate the bill from the character of a paper money bill. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes in a time of peace, and he would not have voted for it but that it partook of the character of a loan, and could be reimbursed out of the moneys of the Treasury in a short time.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and nays on the engrossment of the bill, and they were ordered accordingly.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out all of the bill which relates to interest on the Treasury Notes. If they were to bear interest, they would be immediately substituted for the 'Cotton of the South as a medium of remittance to foreign countries.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped the motion would not prevail. He disclaimed any design to compel the public credit to take the Treasury Notes as an equivalent for gold and silver. He believed that the country would not now bear an emission of ten millions without interest, without depressing the notes in the market. He hoped the bill would be permitted to pass in its present shape, to undergo a trial for a few months, when the Congress would again be in session, and could remedy an inconvenience.

Mr. KING of Ga. referred to the fact that our protested Treasury drafts were equal to specie for some purposes, but not for currency. So in reference to the Treasury notes, every man will ask himself if they are worth specie. He did not fear that our paper notes would fly any more to Europe. He opposed the idea that by the expatriation of these notes, the interest of the cotton planter would be injured. He hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. WALKER said the crop of Cotton was now about to be picked out and sent to Europe, and to put off at this moment any paper issue, which could be substituted for Cotton, would be to shut out the staple of the South as an export. He modified his motion so as to reduce the interest to three per centum.

Mr. WEBSTER said as the notes were redeemable a year hence, the addition of the interest would have little or no influence.

Mr. WALKER said interest was added to the bonds issued by the Bank of the United States to give them currency in Europe.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish that a discretion should be left with the Secretary to make notes bear interest or not.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, doubted the practicability of getting these notes in circulation.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was negative—yeas 6, nays 40.

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill and decided in the affirmative. Yeas 43, nays 5.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for the payment of duty bonds.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to propose an amendment to this bill. He did not think the time named (six months) would be sufficient. He moved to strike out "six" and insert "nine."

Mr. WRIGHT said he had hastily consulted the members of the Committee. The memorial received to-day from New York pressed for an extension of twelve months. In consequence of the importations being semi-annual, to fix six or twelve months would interfere with the period when a great number of cash duties will accrue. To adopt nine months would be to take a middle period of more convenience. He therefore would agree to the amendment.

Mr. SEVIER called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 43, nays 1.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the Bill by striking out "two," "five" and "eight," as the periods for the payment of the instalments, and inserting "four," "six" and "nine" months.

Mr. WRIGHT was willing to take three, six and nine months as the periods, and asked that the question be first taken on striking out "two" and inserting "four."

After a few words from Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. WRIGHT withdrew his opposition, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores.

No amendment being offered, the Bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. CLAY asked if the Bill was not intended to repeal all credits on imports, and if so, if there should not be a repealing clause.

Mr. WRIGHT said there was a repealing clause.

Mr. CLAY moved to strike out the exception in favor of fruits.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would not resist a motion to strike out, the same remark having been made by a practical merchant in the other House.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to postpone this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT left to the Senate to determine.—He was ready to retire at this time.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he would vote against postponement.

Mr. KING of Alabama, moved to postpone till Monday next.

Mr. CALHOUN assented to the modification, and the motion was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees in this body are as follows:

Foreign Relations.—Buchanan, Chairman.

Finance.—Wright, Chairman. Webster, Nichols, Benton, Hubbard.

Commerce.—King, of Alabama, Chairman. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvel.

Manufactures.—Niles, Chairman. Bachman, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

Agriculture.—Smith, of Conn. Chairman. Spencer, McKim, Linn, Black.

Militia.—Wall, Chairman. Swift, Clay, of Ala., Smith, Linn, Norton.

Naval Affairs.—Rives, Chairman. Southard, Tallmadge, Culbert, Williams.

Public Lands.—Walker, Chairman. Patton, Clay, of Ala., Ronne and Prentiss.

Private Land Claims.—Linn, Chairman. Sevier, Bayard, Monton, Lyons.

Indian Affairs.—White, Chairman. Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

Claims.—Hubbard, Chairman. Tipton, Crittenden, Strange and Young.



John, King, of Geo. Wall and Clayton.  
Post Office—Robinson, Chairman. Grundy,  
Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals, Tinton, Chairman. Mc-  
Kean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

## LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1837

"We assure our friend of the (Mobile) Ad-  
vertiser, that there are only four V. B. Editors  
in old Kentucky, at this time, and they will be  
boxed up in less than one year and sent to the  
surgical dissecting room."

What a severe rebuke the above, from the  
last Louisville Journal is to the Democracy of  
Kentucky—that the whole party is unable, or  
unwilling to sustain four presses in the whole  
State! That Federal Whigery has gained such  
an ascendancy, that in less than one year, the  
only four Editors who support the Government,  
are to be sent to the surgical dissecting room.

"We call upon the party to give the lie to the  
slanders of the Journal, by coming immediately  
forward and lending their aid. Let those  
who do not take a Republican paper, lose no  
time in subscribing for one, and giving in ad-  
vance. Let all who now take such a paper  
and are in arrears therefore, delay not an hour  
in making payment. Let them send their ar-  
rears, accompanied with the cash, and our  
word for it, the malevolent predictions of the  
Journal, will evaporate like most Whig  
prophecies."

As to the Gazette, we frankly admit that  
there is some danger of its dissolution. It is  
due to the public, that we should state, that  
the very heavy expenses have been in-  
curred by the publisher, but which its pa-  
trons neglect to refund. Yet, if those who are  
indebted will square their accounts, a few ad-  
ditional prompt subscribers, will enable it to  
come forth semi-weekly by the first of the year  
1838. To disprove the prediction of the Jour-  
nal, we just ask our friends promptly to come  
forth, and hand us *Four Dollars* each for the  
Kentucky Gazette, in 1838, and we pledge our-  
selves that it shall be issued twice a week during  
that year.

The Intelligence of Tuesday informs its re-  
aders, that the government has drawn the labo-  
rers out of employment at New York, and  
speaks of starvation being the consequence. If  
the lazy rascals were disposed to work, we should  
think there would be no great danger of their  
starving. The New York Advocate and Jour-  
nal of the 15th states that there is an agent in  
that city, who will pay the passage and \$20 per  
month, to laborers to work on the Illinois and  
Michigan Canal. If they choose to starve  
rather than to embrace such an offer, we have  
little commiseration for them.

The bill to postpone the payment of  
the fourth instalment of the deposits to  
the States, passed the Senate on the 15th  
instant, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black,  
Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of  
Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Harkness,  
King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn,  
McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives,  
Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier,  
Smith of Connecticut, Strang, Walker,  
Wall, Williams, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bryant, Clay of Ken-  
tucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight,  
Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Robbins,  
Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tal-  
madge, Webster, White, and Young—17

Late arrivals have brought Liverpool dates  
to the 24th and London to 23d August.

The new House of Commons it is said will  
consist of 315 Reformers and 313 Tories.

Cotton stands firm at last prices.

But little doing in the Stock market, but for-  
mer prices were maintained.

The Cholera had nearly disappeared from  
Palermo.

The army of Don Carlos had reached within  
three leagues of Madrid, but had been forced to  
retire.

In New York specie had declined in price—  
Southern funds were getting more in demand,  
and the rates of discount becoming less.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the following  
bills were read the third time and passed:

To authorise the issuing of Treasury notes.  
To extend the time for the payment of re-  
venue bonds.

To adjust the remaining claims on the De-  
posit Banks.

On the engrossing the first Bill the yeas and  
nays were, Yeas, 42; Nays, Messrs. Clay of  
Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard and Speen-  
cer—5.

In the House at last dates, the Senate bills  
were progressing with opposition, but it was be-  
lieved they would pass.

On the 18th Mr. Adams proposed a resolu-  
tion,

"That the power of annexing the people of  
any independent foreign state to this Union, is a  
power not delegated by the constitution to the  
United States to their Congress, or to any de-  
partment of their government, but is reserved to  
the people."

Which being declared not in order, he on the  
19th asked leave to offer the same, and moved  
that the rule be dispensed with, which was re-  
fused, but the resolution was afterwards receiv-  
ed, and on his motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution,  
which produced considerable debate, which  
was continued until the 23d and not closed on  
that day.

Resolved, That a select committee be ap-  
pointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of  
the extraordinary delays and failures, and the  
enormous expenditures, which have attended  
the prosecution of the war against the Indians  
in Florida; that said committee have power to  
send for persons and papers, and that it have  
power to sit in the recess, and that it make it re-  
port to the next session of Congress."

WEEKLY RECORD. We have receiv-  
ed the first number of a paper being  
the above title, "printed and published  
by Henry Vanepe," at Franklin Ten-  
nessee. This number is almost exclu-  
sively occupied by the President's Mes-  
sage, but the editorial articles show a  
talent exceeded by few of our exchange  
papers. We take it to be a sound Dem-

ocratic, and with pleasure add its name to  
our extensive exchange list.

The Memphis Gazette estimates the number  
of emigrants who passed through that place for  
Texas, from the first to the 15th September, at  
one thousand.

On the 16th of Memphis, Kentucky, Beggs  
is quoted at 28 a 50, and Bale rope at 13 a 14  
cents.

Special elections for two members of the  
House of Representatives of Kentucky, are to  
be held on the first Monday in November—ono  
in Meade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by  
the resignation of George C. Johnson Esq.; the  
other in Hickman, to fill the vacancy occasioned  
by the death of Edward George Esq.

"The Tories calling on Hercules." Under  
this very delicate caption, the Intelligence of  
Friday last, declines any intention on the  
part of the Whigs, to lend their aid in relieving  
the country from its distressed condition, pro-  
duced by over-banking, overtrading, and the  
distribution of the surplus money among the  
several States. [The writer of the article, C.,  
who floundered so much on being called Cesar,  
appears not to have any qualms in applying  
the term *tyrant* to the Gazette.]

We have more charity for the whigs as a  
body, than to believe them as a class of patriots,  
as to stand in opposition to every proposition  
for the amelioration of the Country, until the  
friends of the administration shall be willing to  
perjure themselves, by violating the constitution,  
and chartering a bank of the United States.

Advantages for the sake of argument, that  
the embarrassments of the Country have pro-  
duced from errors of the administration, is it  
the part of patriotism, to remain idle, and permit  
the Country to continue embarrased? Was this  
the course of Washington, when, by his  
prodigious, Gen. Braddock nearly lost his whole  
army? History is not to be relied on, or the  
course of this great patriot and real whig, was  
very different from the one contended for by  
the Intelligence, and this forms the contrast  
between the whigs of the olden time, and the  
self-dubbed whigs of this day. But we cannot  
believe the Intelligence alters the sentiments of  
the friends of its own party.

We have to apologise to the Intelligence, for  
supposing that that print stood alone in the  
unhappy determination of opposing every un-  
flattering measure for the country—for since  
writing the above we find similar sentiments  
advanced in the Observer of yesterday, and  
quotations from the *Patriotic Baltimore Chroni-  
cle* to the same effect. The latter paper has  
now been as (repeated). "The truth is the Bank  
of the United States was always the STRONG-  
EST when they held the least specie, and the  
country always the RICHEST when it has the  
least gold and silver."

Although we have kept aloof from the quar-  
rels between the Medical Professors once of  
Transylvania, we have not been unobservant  
spectators. The press has teemed with abuse,  
written in a style unbecoming the character of  
gentlemen. THIS must cease—or the people  
will require to know why they have been so  
long mismanaged, and grossly deceived, in  
giving their confidence, and parting with their  
money to sustain ignorance and encephaly, for  
both have been distinctly charged upon those  
for whose benefit our citizens have been so fre-  
quently required to retrace their confidence.

If the Lexington Medical School cannot be  
sustained by the high reputation and standing of  
its several professors, without its friends assail-  
ing the reputation of others, we should say it is  
time to let it sink.

The time has not long passed, since it was  
deemed treason to our city, to utter one word  
against any of those who occupied medical  
chairs in our school. But no sooner is a severe  
effected, than the identical men, who were  
previously criticised or possessed all the  
virtue and talents to be found in any commu-  
nity, are assailed by those who ought to have  
known them.

Does the filling a Lecturer's chair render its  
occupant honest, intelligent and capable? and  
does his severance from that chair, withdraw  
from him all the qualities, and render him a  
villain and an ignoramus?

An article in this paper, under the signature  
of *Lucas*, is perhaps less obnoxious to our  
views than some others, which have appeared,  
and the law of retaliation may be plead in its  
defence; but we insert it on special request,  
and not with a conviction of its propriety.

Health of New Orleans.—A slip from  
the Baltimore American of the 22d inst., says:

A New Orleans paper speaks in strong  
terms of praise of the conduct of the Hi-  
bernian Society of that city, in relieving  
the distresses of sufferers by the prevail-  
ing fever. The disease had become very  
general in its attacks on natives as  
well as strangers, and scarcely a house  
was said to be free from its visitation.

By last night's Express mail we received  
a Mobile slip of the 16th, which con-  
tains the following information from New  
Orleans, presumed to be of date of 15th:

The New Orleans True American says:  
"The truth is, that for the last ten  
days, not less than sixty have died a day,  
and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday,  
we feel assured we might, without any  
fear of exaggeration, double that number."

For the last ten days, the sickness has  
increased both in regard to numbers of  
cases and malignancy; and that too  
among the more respectable class of citi-  
zens; and no physician can be found in  
town but who will corroborate our state-  
ment.

The weather continues the same, with  
any increased coolness of nights and  
mornings."

From the Baltimore American.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of  
Mr. Greely, an American citizen, by the British  
authorities, while engaged in taking a census  
of the inhabitants in the disputed territory on  
our North Eastern Boundary. His release, on  
the demand of the National Executive, was  
also subsequently stated. We now perceive by  
the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been  
again arrested by the British authorities, and  
taken a prisoner to Fredericton, for renewing  
the attempt to take the census.

The whole amount to the Banks in the city  
of New York on the 25th of August, which  
stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the  
United States, is under half a million of dollars.  
In May last, when the Banks suspended specie  
payments, the government deposits were be-  
tween three and four millions of dollars.—B.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESI-  
DENT.  
By and with the advice and consent of  
the Senate.

PHILIP K. LAURENCE to be Judge of  
the United States for the District of Louisi-  
ana.

THOMAS SHELLEY to be Attorney of the  
United States for the Eastern District of  
Louisiana.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON to be Marshal  
of the United States for the Eastern Dis-  
trict of Pennsylvania.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FOURTH  
INSTALLMENT OF DEPOSITS.

The bill on this subject was debated in the  
Senate to-day. Mr. Webster in an  
opening speech, indicated an intention  
to oppose every measure designed to ex-  
tricate the Government from embarrass-  
ment. Although it was shown that the  
Government had not, by a million, the  
means to make the deposits required by  
the law of last session—that the even in-  
adequate means on hand were unavail-  
able, because the State banks could not  
or would not pay the balance and required  
postponement by way of relief from the  
demands of the Government—yet Mr.  
Webster insisted that the United States  
ought to borrow the money to deposit for  
safe keeping with the States. He is  
true to the federal doctrine, and a nation-  
al debt is a national blessing, and was  
desirous that the General Government  
should run into debt to foreigners, simply  
to run the State Government in debt to  
it.

Mr. Webster was well answered by  
Messrs. Wright and Buchanan.

Mr. Calhoun, at the close of the de-  
bate, declared himself in opposition to  
Mr. Webster's views, and in favor of the  
bill. The deposit bill had, in his opin-  
ion, performed its office in disposing of  
the surplus. As there was now no sur-  
plus to deposit, he declared himself un-  
willing to create a debt by way of pro-  
viding one for such a disposition.

ANOTHER HURRAH.—Our neighbor Col.  
Webb is making a noise at Lexington. One  
of the whig authors, accused the government  
of buying presses. Mr. Calhoun, of Missis-  
sippi, said in reply, that the Bank bought a press  
for \$52,000. This coming to the ears of Col.  
Webb, he sent a letter to Mr. Calhoun, saying  
that the speech reflected on his honor, was  
false, &c. and that he suspected Mr. C. meant  
to be personal, and had seized an occasion  
when he (Webb) had left the House, to abuse  
him. Mr. C. replied that he supposed, when  
he spoke, that Webb was in the house; and  
still thought it very likely that he was; that  
he should not hold himself accountable to  
Webb, but if Webb would get a gentleman to  
take up the quarrel, Mr. C. would be prepared  
to meet such a substitute on any terms.—Webb,  
after that, refused to receive any communication  
no the subject short of a challenge. If a  
challenge was sent, he said he would be ready  
in two hours. This is the substance of the  
matter, if we caught it right by hastily glanc-  
ing over the account which the Col. himself  
published in the National Intelligence.

The *Whig* carried a good deal of inquiry  
yesterday for cloudy news, though there was  
a very cast upon the countenances of those who  
inquired, which indicated something besides  
anxiety. One man could be heard that Webb  
was "winded." Another said that was likely,  
for a marksman could hit him, and shoot  
him. We have no idea that a man who went  
to Washington three times expressly to fight  
Duff Green, and did not make it out, will now  
be so imprudent as to head off a bullet  
from the pistol of any body. As to the present  
affair, he is evidently safe as a mouse in a  
hole. He will take nothing but a challenge, and that  
from a man who has already announced that  
he shoots nobody but gentlemen.

Journal of Commerce.

TO PENSIONERS.—The following Cir-  
cular, just issued from the Comptroller  
of the Treasury, will be interesting to  
many of our readers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—2nd COMPTROLLER'S  
OFFICE, August 20, 1837.

SIR—In future, the oath to be taken  
by the attorney of a pensioner, under the  
act of July 4, 1835, may be taken before  
any person duly authorized by the laws  
of the State to administer oaths. The  
following form is substituted for form B.  
prescribed by the circular from this office  
of July 16, 1835.

very respectfully, sir,  
your obedient servant,  
ALBION K. PARIS, Comptroller  
State (or Territory) of ————  
County of ————

Be it known, that on the ——— day of  
——, 183—, before me, a ———, duly  
authorized by the laws of the State, to ad-  
minister oaths, personally appeared ———,  
the attorney named in the foregoing pow-  
er of attorney, and made oath that he has  
no interest whatever in the money he is  
authorized to receive by virtue of the  
foregoing power of attorney, either by  
pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or  
transfer, and that he does not know or  
believe that the same has been so dis-  
posed of to any person whatever.

Sworn and subscribed the day and  
year last above written, before me, ———  
[NOTE.—This affidavit must be signed  
by the attorney, and may be taken be-  
fore any person duly authorized by the  
laws of the State or Territory to adminis-  
ter oaths.]

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S CHEMISTRY.  
Mr. Headford.—In a recent article signed  
"A Physician," that appeared in the Louis-  
ville Journal, and which, by universal consent,  
is ascribed to the pen of Doctor Caldwell,  
among other falsehoods, Robert Wickliffe, Esq.  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Trans-  
ylvania University, is charged with being guilty  
of "shameful misrepresentation." In the account  
he has given of the reorganization of the Medi-  
cal Department, when he says Doctor Mitchell  
is "the author of a standard system of Medi-  
cine." This attack upon the feelings and char-  
acter of Professor Mitchell, is so wanton and  
unprovoked, that were it generally known that  
Doctor Caldwell is the author of it, there could  
be found neither incense or propriety any suf-  
ficient motive for a notice of it. This, there-  
fore, is merely to point out the source from  
which it emanates, and to satisfy what has  
been gratuitously charged upon Mr. Wickliffe  
as a "shameful misrepresentation."

The following are the facts we wish to make  
known to the public in reference to the System  
of Chemistry of Professor Mitchell:  
The book was published by Messrs. Carey &  
Fairbank, at Cincinnati, in 1833, on their own  
account, the edition having been sold to them  
for a limited period. Beyond this, the author  
never had a fraction of pecuniary interest in  
the work; and its introduction into

four or five western colleges, resulted from the  
exertions of the publishers, as a mere matter of  
profit. A second edition has been repeatedly  
called for, and would have appeared were it not  
for two years ago, it was insurmountable obsta-  
cle and not prevented, as by every common ad-  
dition and some emendations were introduced,  
with a view to republication.

During the past year, the publishers, named  
above, failed in business, and their assignee,  
B. W. Chester, Esq., attorney at law, and Edi-  
tor of the Cincinnati Journal, sent their stock  
in trade, to the New York trade-sales, early  
last spring, in order to close the concern, as  
soon as possible. The stock, among other works,  
contained the balance of the edition of Doctor  
Mitchell's Chemistry, viz: one hundred and nine  
copies. The correctness of this statement can  
be verified, by the assignee, as well as by the  
surviving publisher, Mr. Carey.

That a review is not in just criterion of the  
value of any work, is well understood. The  
excellent system of Professor Silliman, published  
in 1831, (and of which a second edition has  
not yet appeared) was the subject of a most  
violent and virulent attack, spread out to the  
enormous extent of about sixty pages, in  
pamphlet form. Neither Professor S., nor Profes-  
sor M., approved that they were giving to the  
public, a perfect book. They knew better;  
and all men of common sense also know that  
it is rather easier to detect blemishes, than to  
produce a faultless work.

Moreover, if reviews are to be considered in-  
fallible criteria by which the public are to  
judge of the merits of a literary or scientific pro-  
duction, surely the reputation of Doctor Cald-  
well as an author need not be envied by any  
man in existence. Though he says himself he  
has "written three times as much including fifty  
times as much original matter" as Professor  
Caldwell, with the exception of the complaint  
paid him by Doctor Combs, of Edinburgh, a  
co-laborer in the cause of Phrenology, is a writ-  
er, and not a plagiarist, and through the long pe-  
riod of his literary career, have never in a single  
instance been broken out by a reviewer or critic in  
terms of approbation. Notwithstanding his bluster  
and arrogance, I venture to allege that in the  
minds of science no author can be found who  
has so frequently used for public applause, and  
who has been so often rebuked for his presump-  
tion in terms of derision and contempt, that  
could neither be misinterpreted or forgotten.

That Professor Mitchell is in every respect  
justly entitled to the praise bestowed upon him  
by Mr. Wickliffe, could be proved by the testi-  
mony of Doctor Caldwell himself were the pub-  
lic willing to consider him a competent wit-  
ness. During his last visit to the east Professor  
Mitchell was a subject of constant praise in the  
mouth of Doctor Caldwell. He was declared to  
be a profound chemist—a splendid lecturer,  
and a valuable ally as a looking glass to him-  
self. When Dr. Henry Miller, the col-  
league of Doctor Caldwell, and the denouncer  
of Doctor Cooke, was in this city a few weeks  
since, he was heard to contend that Professor  
Mitchell was all that Doctor Caldwell had said  
of him, and in addition, would be more useful  
to a Medical School than even Professor Silli-  
man himself.

When Doctor Caldwell learned that Profes-  
sor Mitchell had under consideration the propo-  
sition of coming to this city, he wrote him a let-  
ter of remonstrance on the subject—exhausting  
all his logic and rhetoric to dissuade him from  
it. He even went to Philadelphia to see the  
parents of Professor Mitchell in order to per-  
suade them to dissuade him from coming to  
this city. Finding every expedient unavailing  
either to persuade or deter him from joining the  
faculty and lectures of Transylvania, he is now  
an object of hatred and vindictive abuse.

This would have been the fate of a profes-  
sor Silliman had he accepted the Chair of Chemis-  
try in Transylvania, for when Doctor Caldwell  
was informed that Professor S., had been elect-  
ed by the Board of Trustees, he immediately  
wrote to him on the subject endeavoring both  
to persuade and deter him from accepting.—  
His efforts, however, were unavailing, and the  
citizens of Lexington were represented  
to him in the most odious light. Professor  
Silliman, however, happened to know Doctor  
Caldwell, and we have the satisfaction of know-  
ing too that it was nothing contained in his let-  
ter that constituted any part of the reason which  
decided him not to accept. But had he have  
acted otherwise, his high character as a chemist  
and his useful reputation as a man, could  
not have shielded him from the persecution and  
hatred of Doctor Caldwell.

But one person can be assigned for the reck-  
less and disreputable course of those who wish  
to establish a Medical School in the City of  
Lexington. They see themselves reduced to a  
state of absolute and irremediable despera-  
tion, and remind us of Japanese slaves who com-  
mit the most furious and desperate acts under the  
dominating influence of opium, not only immolating  
the objects of their hatred, but also every one  
who comes in their way. This is what is termed  
a *mud* and more graphically describes  
those who were ejected from the Medical De-  
partment of this city, than the name they have  
gratuitously assumed. We would not admo-  
nish them to pause or hesitate in the career they  
are running, for every additional effort only  
places them more and more in their true posi-  
tion, and sinks them lower and lower in public  
estimation. Would they but have the candor  
to write over their proper signatures, they  
would the sooner sink into oblivion and save us  
the trouble of pointing the finger of public con-  
demnation to the true sources from which so much scurri-  
lous and calumnious emanate. Indeed could they  
muster so much moral courage, we would be  
disposed to co-operate with them in rendering  
distribution of their vituperative libellations as  
extensive as possible.

### HONESTY.

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 19th inst.,  
by Eld. Jacob Cramer, Benjamin Ward,  
Esq., to Miss Nancy Barr.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by  
Eld. James Challen, Mr. William Henry, to  
Miss Hannah H. Fitch, daughter of Captain  
Samuel Fitch.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by the  
Rev. H. I. Leacock, Dr. Joseph Martin, of  
Louisville, to Miss Martha L. Hammett, of Vir-  
ginia.

On the 14th inst., by Eld. C. J. Smith, Mr.  
William Davis to Miss Ann W. Cozart—all of  
Mercer county, Ky.

Also, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr.  
Charles Joseph Cabell, of Missouri, to Miss Su-  
sanna B. Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, Clerk  
of the Mercer county Court.

DIED.—At this plantation in Holmes county,  
Miss., on the 18th ult. Maj. Benjamin W. Ed-  
wards, of this county. He was at the  
close of his death, a candidate for Governor of  
Mississippi.—*Paris Citizen*.

Near Frankfort, on Monday last, Isham Tal-  
bott, Esq. a veteran of the Kentucky bar, and  
formerly a Senator in Congress from this state.  
To Shelbyville, on the 1st inst. Maj. Joseph  
Searall, a distinguished officer of the late war.

STREETEER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF  
THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1837.  
57, 67, 43, 36, 56, 74, 65, 47, 55, 15, 4.  
A. S. STREETEER,  
Next door to the City Library,  
Lex. Ky.

NEW BEER  
At Candy's.

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCAL'S  
BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.  
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-4f

**Piano Forte Tuning  
AND REGULATING.**  
**JOHN WILLIS,**  
Piano Forte Tuner, from the univalued Man-  
ufacture of R. Nims Clark & Co., City  
of New York.  
WILL make a stay of a few days in Lex-  
ington. Those persons having Pianos  
out of order, can depend on having them tuned,  
&c. in the most complete manner, by applica-  
tion to J. W., at the Phoenix Hotel.  
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-3f

**HUEY & JONES,**  
Merchant Tailors,  
CORNER OF MAIN AND LEXINGTON STREETS,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia,  
A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS**  
Suitable for Gentlemen's  
wear;  
Such as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and  
various other colored CLOTHS; also—  
Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Over-  
coats. Also, a very handsome assortment of  
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON  
WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS,  
LAMBS-WOOL and MERINO HATS,  
GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS,  
&c. &c. The above goods were  
selected with great care by one of the firm, and  
they feel confident that they will be enabled to  
give their friends and customers general satis-  
faction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

**RAIL-ROAD  
AND  
STAGE NOTICE.**  
Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lex-  
ington to Louisville,  
THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!  
**THE CARS**  
LEAVE AT 5 a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT  
at 9 o'clock, a. m.  
THE GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION  
LINE OF STAGES LEAVES FRANKFORT at 9  
o'clock, a. m., and arrives at LOUISVILLE at 4  
o'clock, p. m.  
PASSENGERS entering at LEXINGTON for  
LOUISVILLE, have the preference of seats in this  
line.  
BAGGAGE transferred from the Cars to the  
Stages at the Office in Frankfort.  
THE CARS also leave LEXINGTON at 3 o-  
clock, p. m., and FRANKFORT at 3 o'clock, p. m.,  
PASSENGERS leave LOUISVILLE in the  
GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE at 5  
o'clock, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at 11  
o'clock, and at Lexington, on the 3 o'clock Line of Cars  
for Lexington.  
H. McCONATHY, AGENT.  
Rail-Road Office, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

**NOTICE.**  
WAS picked up on the road leading from  
Lexington to Richmond (near Colored  
Road) ONE BAG CONTAINING WEAR-  
ING APPAREL. The owner can have the  
same by giving a satisfactory description, an  
application to H. H. HOWELL,  
6 miles from Lexington, on the  
Richmond Turnpike.  
39-3f

**The Feather Renovator,**  
Is now prepared for executing all orders. It  
is put up in the Frame House on Main  
Cross Street next door to Mr. Scooter's Bake  
Shop.  
Beds will be received, Renovated and re-  
turned the same day.  
By the process used in this MACHINE, old  
and worn out Beds are cleaned and sized of  
the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of  
the odorous and bad smell which they have ac-  
cumulated from long use, and restored to their  
original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feath-  
ers are greatly improved by being cleansed of  
dust and animal oil of which all Feathers par-  
tially. By this process all moths, or other in-  
sects are destroyed.  
Those who delight in comfortable sleeping,  
are invited to call and witness the operation.  
CALEB BROWN.  
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-4f

**REMOVAL.**  
**DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT.**  
**JOHN FISCHER.**  
GRATEFUL to his former customers for  
their patronage, respectfully informs the  
citizens of Lexington and the public generally,  
that he has removed his establishment to a house  
on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's  
Drug Store, and newly opposite Drs. SATTEN-  
BERG & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may al-  
ways be found. He thinks it unnecessary to  
say more than that he is perfectly acquainted  
with his business, having had long experience in  
every branch of it.

**Ladies Silks, Merino's,**  
And almost every other article can be dyed in  
a manner to give satisfaction to the most par-  
ticular individual. He has an IMPROVED  
MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLE-  
MEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in  
most cases new. Disprices shall be moderate,  
and he hopes to receive a share of the public fa-  
vor.  
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-4m

**TO HIRE,**  
UNTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY  
12 years old. He has been used to house  
work.  
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-3f

**Kentucky State Lottery.**  
CLASS No. 37, for 1837.—To be drawn Sep-  
tember 30th,  
**CAPITALS.**  
30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 3,140  
dollars! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,000! and  
**50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!**  
Tickets—Ten Dollars.  
P. S. The Kentucky Lottery after the first  
of October, will draw twice a week—Wednes-  
days and Saturdays.  
A. S. STREETEER,  
next door to City Library,  
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1d

**OCTOBER,**  
**Renewed Favorites.**  
THE SCHEMES we are  
enabled to lay before  
our Correspondents this month  
are of the most splendid Char-  
acter, and are celebrated as  
"Sylvester's Favorites."  
Having always been particu-  
larly fortunate in similar  
schemes. Particular at-  
tention is requested to the "VIR-  
GINIAS," and early ap-  
plication should be made to pre-  
vent disappointment, and to  
insure the fulfillment of orders.  
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